

N, January 5.
ing asked by his son,
ould be a great people;
virtuous people. And
do you think they will
they become an honest
America be respected by
hen, replied the sage,
their public faith, and
never simple the above
are truths in which the
concerned.

N, December 23.
tion of the British mi-
to deliver up the posts
Americans, by the treaty
can be erected within
the purpose, a number
have lately embarked
construction of a chain of
an extensive line of com-
munities, and effectually
to the Indians, must be a
cannot this year, nor
to reap much benefit
these posts at present
ary inroads of the In-
ants of the United States
ason to believe that they
their ancient allies, and
still engross that lucra-

K, January 12.
ntleman from N. Hamp-
forms us, as a fact, that
State, a woman who was
with pair of twins in her
four boys, who are all
the friends of America, to
quence of the prohibition
to the state of Pennsylvania
of the New Testament,
at Philadelphia, hitherto
at.
v raised in New-Jersey
er money. Their papers
d against it, and petitions
d by each party to carry
riority appear to be for it,
m to the notice of the le-
ain to a compliance with

ives us the character of
China, who was particu-
larly, his raising public
knowledge; among other
ppened one which was
d a mind to know what it
that reason ordered a no-
a very strong head, re-
him. The liquor they
in the space of a couple of
ad drunk, and fell into a
mandarin, who continued
the retired out of his room,
chiefs of the eunuchs, to
in words to this purpose:
a monarch does is not to
but to well pleased with
mmended it at every glass
aptures when he had water
with yourself that it
and somewhat adduced it
he will grow, if once he
make my advice therefore,
ains, and thrust me into a
eror wakes and inquires
e by his order, and leave
unchs approved of this
it into execution
ame to himself, and per-
quired for the mandarin;
a dungeon loaded with
sent for an executioner to
majesty's orders. He was
d within himself what it
d him. Being able to re-
directions into the manda-
who came into his presence
d feet, and with a dejected
self at the emperor's feet,
at least know his offence;
aken off, and the company
told him plainly, that he
the matter; but that he
d that how well soever he
e would never drink above
liquor prejudicial alike to
; which resolution he ever

bay, on the eastern shore,
Timothy Kimball, in a
of the harbour, ran on a
ne since, and was lost, and
o lately arrived at Martha's
and other parts, among
ance, and another from St.

We learn from St. John's, that about three weeks
since the infamous American traitor, Benedict Ar-
nold, arrived off the coast, in a brig of his own,
bound in there with a cargo, the sterling cost of
which amounted to near 30,000l.—that an ele-
mentary contention arose, while he was in this criti-
cal situation, which baffled the generalism of this
quondam soldier both as a warrior and a christian—
happily no lives were lost, but the accumulated re-
wards of treason and murder were quick deposited in
the bowels of the ocean.

Our informant further adds, that the town and
country in the vicinity of St. John's, are almost de-
serted by the new inhabitants, the refugees, near
3000 of whom having lately packed off; some from
a distaste of government and country, and some
through necessity. The high-handed, arbitrary
measures of their rulers, it seems, are intolerable
and their wilderness lands do not afford a suffi-
ciency of bread to prevent the hungry from starv-
ing.

Jan. 18. Last Monday both houses of the legisla-
ture convened at the Exchange for the dispatch of
public business, when his excellency the governor
opened the session with the following speech:

Gentlemen of the senate and of the assembly,

THE nature of the adjournment of the legisla-
ture, at their last session, obliged me to convene
you by proclamation. This is a power which can-
not, consistently with the constitution, be exercised
but on extraordinary occasions; and although the
various subjects which call for your attention, are
highly interesting, it may be doubted, whether they
fall under the description referred to by the con-
stitution. Thus I have been reduced to the necessity
of exercising an authority in itself questionable, to
give the legislature an opportunity of meeting at
least once in the year for the dispatch of business, as
the constitution expressly directs. Permit me there-
fore to suggest the propriety of a provision, for
holding your annual sessions in future, so as to pre-
vent the interference of the executive, in a right
evidently vested in the senate and assembly. In fix-
ing on this season for your meeting, I was governed,
as well by a regard to your personal convenience,
as to the public interest; being led to believe it
would least interfere with your private engagements,
and that it might probably prevent the trouble and
expence of a second meeting. With respect to the
place, I should have deemed myself reprehensible if
I had assembled you at any other than the repository
of your public records and archives, to which, in
the course of your deliberations, there must be fre-
quent occasions to recur.

Gentlemen,

It affords me the most sensible pleasure to observe,
that nothing hath happened since the close of the last
session to disturb the public tranquillity. That good
order, obedience to the laws, and the due admini-
stration of justice, have generally prevailed. That
the different districts of the state, by the industry of
the citizens are rapidly recovering from the waste and
devastation of war; and that the toils of the husband-
men have been amply rewarded by a fruitful season,
and a plentiful harvest. For these, among other
distinguished blessings, unfeigned gratitude is due to
our bountiful Creator. It must, however, excite
disagreeable reflections, when I inform you, that
the British government, in manifest violation of the
treaty, continues to retain, by an armed force, the
different posts in the northern and western frontiers
of the state; and thereby, in an essential degree,
cramps our commerce, and obstructs the progress of
our settlements. Although it is my duty to mention
this circumstance to you, I am sensible it is in our
federal capacity that a remedy must be proved for an
aggression to detrimental to our prosperity.

Gentlemen,

After the annual appointments to be made by the
senate and assembly, the requisitions of the United
States in Congress assembled, contained in their acts
of the 27th of September, and 12th of October last,
demand your first attention. To assist you in your
deliberations on these important subjects, I refer you
to the letters from the commissioners of the treasury
board, with their returns, and estimates explanatory
of the principles on which these requisitions are
founded. Relying on your zeal for the federal in-
terest, I have the fullest confidence, that every mea-
sure calculated to support our national credit, and
warranted by the confederation, will meet your
cheerful concurrence.

When we reflect that, under Divine Providence, it
is to the early and steady exertions of the public cre-
ditors, by their loans, their labours, and their mili-
tary services, that we are indebted for our liberty
and independence, it is greatly to be regretted, that
the peculiar circumstances of the state have, hitherto,
prevented the adoption of more effectual measures for
their relief. Our resources, if equally and judiciously
drawn forth, and economically applied, will, I
trust, be found competent; and as the impediments
which stood in the way of this necessary business, are
now in a great measure removed by the return of
peace, and the arrangements which have since taken
place; a regard to justice, as well as the considera-
tion of its being essential to public credit in future,
that past engagements be faithfully fulfilled will, I
am persuaded, prevent a farther delay. To enable
you to engage in this important service with the
greater prospect of success, I shall cause to be laid
before you, estimates, as well of the amount of the

debts due from the public to the citizens of this state,
as of the means that may be applied towards dis-
charging them, without the aid of burthenome
taxes.

While we are pursuing agriculture as our first ob-
ject, commerce and manufactures also deserve our
attention: To the one the husbandman is indebted
for the generous prices he now receives for his pro-
duce; and by the other our wants from abroad may
be diminished. These considerations alone will be
sufficient to recommend them to your notice. The
great consumption of the productions of India, and
the advanced prices at which we were supplied by
other nations, render an immediate intercourse with
that country a desirable object. I therefore submit
to the wisdom of the legislature, whether the lauda-
ble and enterprising spirit of our merchants ad-
venturing in that commerce ought not to meet with
particular encouragement, and some legislative pro-
vision be made to prevent the waste, and preserve
the credit and reputation of an article, the produce
of this state, peculiarly advantageous as a remittance
to that country.

The dangers which we so lately experienced by a
dependence on foreign supplies of iron and gun-
powder ought to awaken our prudence, and put us
on our guard against events, however distant and un-
foreseen. Our country abounds with materials for
carrying on these manufactures to the utmost extent,
and we must discover a want of policy and vigilance,
highly inexcusable, if we neglect obvious advantages
which Providence hath so kindly placed within our
reach.

Gentlemen,

Several matters, heretofore submitted to the con-
sideration of the legislature, remain unfinished:
among these, the organization of the militia, the
establishment of magazines, and a provision for
holding elections, are objects highly important in
themselves, and it is my duty to add, that they are
expressly enjoined upon the legislature by the con-
stitution. A bill originated last session for a re-
vision and digest of our laws; but for want of time
it was not enacted; this appears to me a measure
of too much magnitude not to be resumed; for be-
sides their obscurity, arising from the circumstance
of the revolution, it is highly unbecoming that we
should be obliged to search through the mists of Bri-
tish statutes, for such as extend to us by the con-
stitution. I am sensible that a correct and judicious
digest of our written laws, will be an arduous task;
but when the dignity of our government, and the
ease and security of the people require it, no reason-
able pains or expence ought to be spared for its
speedy accomplishment.

Gentlemen,

Without enlarging at this time, I shall now de-
liver to you the different acts of congress, and other
papers necessary for your information; reserving
whatever else may appear to merit your attention,
to be communicated in the course of the session by
message, and conclude with only adding, that as
the security of property forms one of the strongest
bonds of society, too much care cannot be taken to
preserve and strengthen it, by a scrupulous adherence
to the principles and spirit of our excellent consti-
tution, and by guarding against an increase of our
laws by provisions for partial purposes.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New-York, January 16, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20,

Extra of a letter from a gentleman on his travels, dated
Cincinnati, in November, 1785

"In my former letter I have not mentioned to
you a tax imposed in this colony, by which the
blessed influence of aristocratic governments is placed
in its true light. This tax is too infamous, and de-
grading to escape notice. What do you think of
the Dutch, this free people? would you believe that
they exact a deposition upon oath from every mer-
chant and person in office, stating their yearly profit
and income, and that six per cent. thereof is to be
paid to the company, independent of other taxes?—
however, it ought not to be too publicly known,
lest the European governments, already too oppres-
sive, might improve upon this invention of a free
people, in order to add this tax to their other cruel
exactions."

Jan. 21. A new and promising manufactory has
lately been established by Monsieur Gillet de la
Vallee and Co. at Packer's Falls, New-Hampshire,
under the patronage of the honourable major-general
Sullivan, at whose house, we are informed, the
manufacturers, as numerous and important as
they are obvious, now reside. The benefits to be
derived to the United States, from the encourage-
ment of domestic manufactures, no one, therefore,
in whose breast one spark of patriotism is alive, will
withhold encouragement from such laudable efforts
for benefiting our country.

Extra of a letter from Madras, August 4.

"The frigate El Rotarie, of 28 guns, from Lif-
bon, brought out 300 soldiers to augment the garri-
son of this island; the fortifications are now under
repair. The most faithful court seems from these
proceedings to be in doubts of some powerful ene-
my; for we can hardly suppose that the Algerines,
with whom our nation is at war, is of conse-
quence sufficient to make such precaution need-
ful."

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) January 11.

The brig Brothers, captain Gilpin, from this
place, arrived at St. Eustatius the 10th ult. four
days from Cape Henlopen. The 22d of Novem-
ber, had a most violent gale of wind, which con-
tinued twenty-four hours; when founding, shipped
two heavy seas over her stern. The wind for chairs
were all washed over board, and principally lost.
No further damages were sustained.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2.

The general assembly of the state of New Jersey,
at their last session, passed an act to authorize the
United States in Congress assembled to regulate for-
eign trade; and an act to raise one hundred and ten
men by the state, to serve for three years, unless
sooner discharged.

AS the reports of the late intendant, respecting the
shipping of four hogheads of tobacco from
Magruder's warehouse, may induce some to think a
fraud was intended, the public are requested to suspend
their opinion, as I shall give a state of the transaction
in next week's paper.

PHILIP KEY, of St. Mary's.

January 16, 1786.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling of the late Thomas
Deale, deceased, near Herring Creek church, on Mon-
day the thirtieth day of February next, if fair, if
not the next fair day.

NEGROES, household furniture, and stock.
Twelve months credit will be given, on bond
bearing interest with a good security.
THOMAS POWNALL & WIFE, } executors.
JOSEPH DEALE, }

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE subscriber's negro man JACK, well known
in this town. All persons are her by forbidden to
employ the said negro, without permission in writing
from me,

MARY DULANY.

February 1, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an intended female servant, who hath
about two years and a half to serve; she hath
been used to work at the business of a tailor, and is
very ready with a needle. Inquire of the printers;

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM
STEWART will be dissolved the first of May next;
all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their
accounts by that time, and those who have claims
against them are requested to make them known.

Calvert county, January 17, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a
negro lad who says his name is WILLIAM COL-
LINS, that he was free born, and now bound by the
court unto a Mr. William Thomson, of Saint Mary's
county; he is of a black complexion, five feet three
inches high, flat nose, appears and says he is 19 years
old; he has on a negro cotton jacket (with metal but-
tons) and breeches, old shoes, yarp stockings, olabrig
shirt, and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to take
him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM ALLEIN, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of
William Simpson, living on Ik-
ridge, in Anne Arundel county, taken
up as a stray, a black GELDING,
about thirteen hands and a half high,
not diked, about four years old, has
a white spot in his forehead, and some
white on each hind foot, paces, trots, and gallops.
The owner may have him again on proving property and
paying charges.

THOMAS WALTERS.

January 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Ed-
ward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, de-
ceased, are requested to bring them in to the sub-
scribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to
make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix,
SOLOMON SPARKOW, administrator.

ALL persons having claims against George Dent,
late of Charles county, deceased, are requested
to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are
desired to make payment to

ELEANOR DENT, executrix,
HENRY DENT, } executors.
GEORGE DENT, }

Charles county, January 9, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Rose Dade,
(formerly of King George county, in the com-
monwealth of Virginia, but 1st of Charles county, in
the state of Maryland) deceased, are requested to bring
them in properly proved, and those indebted are de-
sired to make payment to

GERARD B. CAUSIN, executor.

THERE is at the plantation of
Samuel Pool, living near John
Hood's, in Anne Arundel county,
taken up as a stray, a white MARE,
about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years
old, has a short tail, is shod before,
paces and trots, and has no perceiv-
able brand. The owner may have her again on proving
property and paying charges.